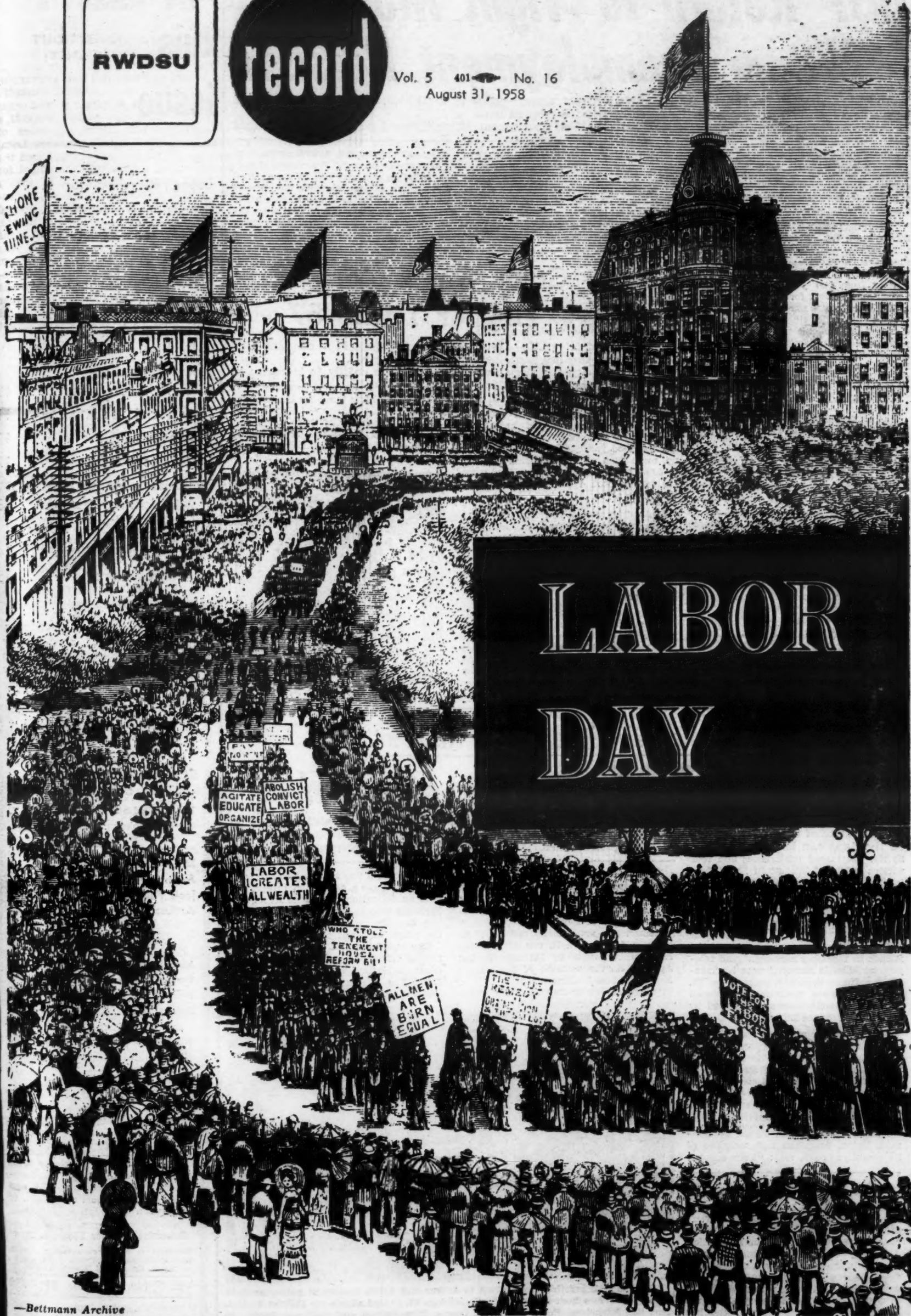


RWDSU

record

Vol. 5 401 No. 16
August 31, 1958



LABOR DAY

AGITATE
EDUCATE
ORGANIZE

ABOLISH
CONVICT
LABOR

LABOR
CREATES
ALL WEALTH

WHO STOLE
THE
TENEMENT
HOUSE
REFORM 64

ALL MEN
ARE
BORN
EQUAL

THE
FIDE
RENEWED
GIVE THE
15TH JULY

VOTE FOR
LABOR
TICKET

VOTE FOR
LABOR
TICKET

—Bettmann Archive

The first Labor Day parade took place 76 years ago on Sept. 5, 1882 in New York City. This contemporary engraving from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper shows procession passing reviewing stand in Union Square.

GOP Return to 'Tight Money' Hit as Unemployment Persists

UNITY HOUSE, Pa. (PAI)—The return to a "tight money" policy by the Eisenhower Administration has been sharply attacked by the AFL-CIO executive council meeting here.

"Instead of raising interest rates to fight inflation, Government officials should be encouraging a rapid upturn in employment production and purchasing power," the council declared.

In two statements, one on the economy and the other on prices, the council stressed that while there may have been a pickup in some economic activity, the overall situation is still critical.

"There may be prosperity again on Wall Street," said the statement, "but for the millions who are unemployed, the recession remains a continuing, stark reality." The council said that from 12 to 18 months from now there will still be 6 percent of the labor force jobless, adding:

"Joblessness will remain a serious national problem despite the apparent leveling-off of economic activities. Over 25 percent of the nation's industrial capacity is still idle, and in July there were 5.3 million unemployed—7.3 percent of the labor force.

To Help the Economy

The council called for a five-point program to aid the growth and development of the economy:

1. Promote more opportunities and increase the level of wages and salaries.

2. Needed wage and salary improvements can be met without a rising price level.

3. Overhaul the federal tax structure to meet the need for strengthened consumer buying power and to provide equitable basis for raising revenue.

4. Federal legislation is needed to provide additional and permanent uniform minimum standards for state unemployment insurance.

5. Federal Government expenditures should be increased to meet the nation's needs.

The council lashed out against the recent increase in steel prices, particularly when the steel industry has been operating at only partial capacity.

It was equally caustic about the Federal Reserve Board's increase in interest rates.

"Inflation cannot be stopped by short-sighted policies designed to make money tight, nor by personal pleading for labor and management to restrain their wage and price policies, nor by worry and fear

over an unbalanced federal budget of even \$10-\$12 billions," the council said.

"Inflation can and will be constrained by positive actions designed to promote job opportunities, to increase incomes, to expand production, and to deal with administered activities of large corporations in the basic American industries."

Living Costs Keep Going Up; 2.6% Higher Than '57

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Living costs during July kept climbing—the 21st time that this has happened in the past two years.

The boost—two-tenths of a percent—was due chiefly to increases in transportation, food and medical care.

Transportation prices went up by one percent because of boost in gasoline prices as price wars ended in several cities. Prices of used cars also went up. On the food front, eggs and milk went up, more than counterbalancing declines in fresh fruits and vegetables. Food costs are now almost 4 percent higher than they were a year ago.

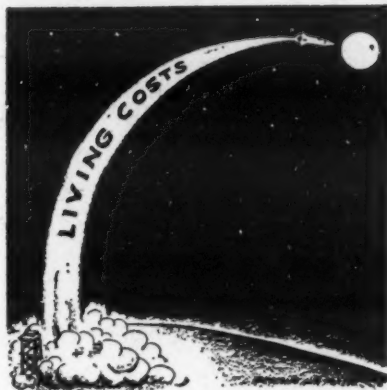
Medical care—on the upward move during the past years—increased five-tenths of a percent chiefly because of substantial increases in rates for group hospitalization in Minneapolis, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Hospital room rates and fees for dentists and doctors services also advanced.

Rents also continued upward.

Take-home pay for factory workers went up about 30 cents a week as the result of negotiated increases in hourly earnings and contract cost-of-living boosts. The average factory production worker with three dependents took home \$75.88 a week, while the single worker,

whose withholding taxes are higher, took home \$68.46.

The buying power of these wages rose slightly, about four-tenths of a percent, but was still 1.6 percent lower than in July a year ago.



First to Reach the Moon?

RWDSU Officer Invited by Government, Histadrut

Arthur Osman Visits State of Israel

Arthur Osman, Executive Vice President of the RWDSU and founder of District 65, is now visiting Israel on the invitation of that nation's government and of its labor movement, Histadrut. A leading supporter of Israel in the American labor movement since the nation's founding ten years ago, Osman, accompanied by his wife Sylvia, will attend conferences and tour various points of interest in Israel during the next seven weeks. He will return to the United States in time to be present as guest of honor at 65's twenty-fifth anniversary celebration at Madison Square Garden Oct. 21st.

A farewell party was given Osman by friends in the labor movement and relatives at Idlewild Airport before his take-off for Israel Saturday night, Aug. 23.

The cablegram invitation to Osman from the Israeli government, signed by Minister of Finance Eshkol, said:

"Knowing your great interest in Israel and your activities on its behalf, we feel that a visit from you to Israel at this time, enabling you to see and know at first-hand the country and people, would be of great value. Cordially invite you visit us at your earliest convenience and look forward to personal meeting."

Histadrut's invitation, signed by Ephraim Evron, American representative of its executive board, said: "Your devoted

efforts on behalf of the Histadrut are deeply appreciated by all of us. It is only natural that you should see with your own eyes the struggles and achievements of the people of Israel."

Osman has made many moving pleas on behalf of Israel. In one of his rare homecoming visits to District 65 last April 19 on the occasion of the union's Salute to Israel, Osman said:

"Whether Jew or Gentile, whether Ne-

gro or white, if you are a believer in freedom, if you are a believer in justice, you have an obligation to support Israel. . . . Everyone who knows what injustice feels like can derive inspiration from what the people of Israel are doing today."

One tangible result of Osman's fund-raising efforts on behalf of Israel is a clinic in Haifa bearing his name, constructed as the result of a fund drive in District 65.



BON VOYAGE greetings were given to Arthur and Sylvia Osman at gathering held at airport before their departure for Israel Aug. 23. Seated at left are District 65 Org. Dir. Bill Michelson, Pres. Livingston, Osman, Mrs. Osman and their son David. At far right, '65' Vice-Pres. Frank Brown.

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Note on Change of Address

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Prizes to Spur RWDSU 'Bucks for COPE' Drive

An added incentive for RWDSU members to contribute to the union's Dollars-for-COPE drive was announced last week by Pres. Max Greenberg. The International union is providing fifty \$25 U.S. Savings Bonds as prizes for lucky contributors and collectors. Every member who contributes \$1 or more in the RWDSU political action campaign will be eligible for one of the prizes. The collector—local officer, shop steward or rank-and-file member—whose name appears on the COPE receipt issued to the winning contributor will receive a duplicate prize of a \$25 savings bond. Thus there will be 25 prizes for contributors, and an equal number for collectors.

Detailed plans for making the COPE campaign the biggest and best the union has ever run will be worked out at a series of special regional meetings to be held during the first two weeks of September. The

meetings, to be attended by International officers and local leaders and staff members in the respective cities and areas, will concentrate on the three objectives of the COPE drive: a contribution of at least \$1 from each member; getting every RWDSU member registered; and getting out the maximum vote on Election Day.

The political action meeting schedule is as follows:

Sept. 3—New York City.
Sept. 4—Philadelphia.
Sept. 6—Leominster, Mass.
Sept. 9—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sept. 10—Columbus, O.
Sept. 11—Battle Creek, Mich.
Sept. 12—Chicago.

Pres. Greenberg will report at these meetings on decisions reached at Unity House, Pa., last week, where the administrative committee of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education spent three days in planning its 1958 campaign to elect liberal pro-labor candidates to Congress and the various state offices.

The union presidents who constitute COPE's administrative committee heard an analysis of the political situation faced by labor which noted that an employer group had been established for the specific purpose of counteracting COPE's political work.

"Within the past week," the COPE leaders were told, "an organization calling itself the 'Americans for Constitutional Action' has been formed with the announced intention of combatting the efforts of COPE. The organization consists of the retired chairman of the board of Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., the chairman of the board of Armstrong Cork Co., chairman of the board of McGraw-Edison Co., the general attorney for Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., and the former president of the American Medical Association."

COPE feels it can meet this challenge, however. It points out that the "pattern of primary elections held thus far this year, indicated clearly that there will be no easy victories in 1958 but that victories can be achieved, given the will to win."



Memo from Washington

What Congress Accomplished

By KENNETH L. MEIKLEJOHN
Legislative Representative, RWDSU

Early Sunday morning, August 24, the 85th Congress adjourned its second session *sine die*. During its two long sessions in 1957 and 1958 it compiled a record of substantial achievement. Unfortunately, it also left unfinished some very important legislative tasks.

From a long-range standpoint, the admission of Alaska to statehood in the United States of America was probably the achievement of most enduring significance of the 85th Congress. This action means that the Senate of the 86th Congress when it meets in January 1959 will have 98 Senators, two more than the Senate of the just-adjourned 85th Congress. The line-up of votes in the Electoral College in the 1960 Presidential election will likewise be affected by Alaska's admission to statehood.

The political implications of statehood for Alaska are bound to be far-reaching. From the standpoint of measures of interest to labor, the results will almost certainly be good. While the Dixiecrat-Republican coalition is still able to block or water down legislative measures sought by labor (although, as shown by the enactment last year of civil rights legislation protecting the right to vote, this coalition no longer enjoys the almost complete control it once possessed), the effect of statehood for Alaska will in all probability be to weaken this coalition materially.

Another development of great importance in the second session of the 85th Congress was the increased effectiveness of labor's own efforts in the legislative field. During the second session of the 85th Congress, legislation was passed to provide, among other things, for reporting the disclosure of the operation of employee welfare and pension benefits plans; a 7 percent general increase in Social Security benefits and higher Social Security taxes to pay the cost; a broad program of student loans and Federal financial assistance to educational institutions; continuation and expansion of Federal financial aid to schools located on Federal property or in Federally affected areas; Federal grants and loans to assist in the re-development of economically distressed areas; authorization of \$1,800,000,000 in additional loans and guarantees to stimulate housing construction; and long-overdue pay increases for Federal civil service and postal employees and armed forces personnel.

Major Omission: A Labor Bill

A major piece of legislation that should have been, but was not enacted was the Kennedy-Ives Labor bill. This bill called for reports by labor unions, employers and labor relations consultants on their administrative practices and financial transactions; reports on and regulations of union trusteeships to eliminate abuses in the imposition and conduct of such trusteeships; periodic secret ballot elections of union officers and of delegates

to union conventions for the selection of officers; voluntary adoption of self-policing codes of ethical practices by unions and employers; and certain urgently needed amendments of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The responsibility for the defeat of the Kennedy-Ives bill rests squarely on the Administration and employer groups that opposed the bill. The Administration's spokesman, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, in effect took the position that if the Administration's proposals were not to be enacted *in toto*, it was better to have no legislation at all.

The American Retail Federation, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Manufacturers, and other associations of employers likewise made clear they preferred to have no legislation to curb corruption and improper practices in the labor field if employers were going to have to account for substantial expenditures they make to defeat union organizing campaigns and arrangements they make to undermine such campaigns with Shefferman-type middlemen.

AFL-CIO Supported Bill

The AFL-CIO took the position that, while there were provisions in the bill that ought not to be included or that ought to be changed, the good in the bill outweighed the bad. It strongly urged the Congress to approve the bill. The Senate agreed by a vote of 88 to 1, but in the House, 137 Republicans and 61 Democrats (mostly from the South), succumbing to the pleas of the Administration and employer lobbyists, refused to pass the bill.

The Congress also refused to act on legislation to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to millions of retail and other workers who are still unjustly denied its protection. This was largely the result of the successful lobbying campaigns waged against the bill by the American Retail Federation and other employer groups. Such opposition will undoubtedly continue. If this legislation, however, is coupled with a renewal of labor's demand for an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and is thereby made a No. 1 legislative objective of the labor movement for the next session of the Congress, there is good reason to believe that enactment of a substantially satisfactory bill can be achieved next year.

AFL-CIO Calls for New Clean-Up Steps; Hits Mitchell Role

UNITY HOUSE, Pa. — A new phase of the AFL-CIO campaign to promote ethical practices among its affiliates was instituted at a meeting here this month of top Federation leaders. The AFL-CIO Executive Council called for specific clean-up action by its next meeting in October by the Operating Engineers Union, ordered an investigation of the International Jewelry Workers Union, and asked for reports from the Hotel Workers, Meat Cutters and Carpenters Unions on testimony given before the McClellan Committee. The Council also barred any alliances or agreements between AFL-CIO affiliates and the expelled Teamsters union.

A sharp denunciation of those responsible for the defeat in Congress of the Kennedy-Ives labor bill included an unprecedented attack on Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. After declaring that the House of Representatives' failure to pass the bill was "a major disservice to the public and the decent elements in the labor movement," the Council said:

"We deplore the role of Sec. of Labor Mitchell, whose opposition to constructive reform legislation was obviously politically inspired." Later the Council blasted Pres. Eisenhower for what it called "political chicanery" because he called for Congressional passage of a labor bill less than 48 hours after his Administration had joined in scuttling the Kennedy-Ives bill.

Affects Several Unions

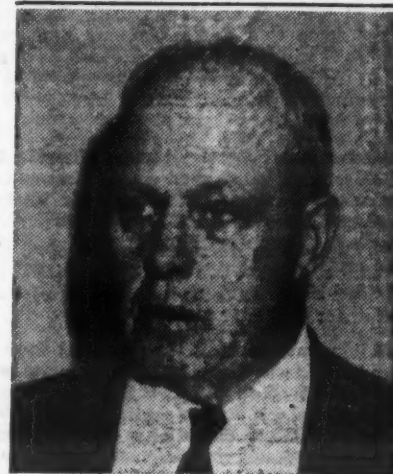
The AFL-CIO statement barring agreements with the Teamsters was expected to affect such unions as the Carpenters, Operating Engineers, Machinists, Hod Carriers, Office Workers, Meat Cutters, Upholsterers, Flight Engineers and the Nat'l Maritime Union, some of which have had alliances of long standing with the expelled union. The Council statement, however, took recognition of existing local arrangements between many AFL-CIO unions and the Teamsters.

"There are situations," the statement declared, "which arise in the day-to-day relationships between various workers which would call for understanding and cooperation based on elementary trade union principles between these workers at the local level. The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO has no desire to interfere with such relationships or understandings." This was taken to mean that local jurisdictional understandings and mutual respect for picketlines would be permitted to continue.

In a report to the Council, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said that merger of all AFL-CIO state bodies is expected by the end of the year. Forty state bodies have already merged, six more have set merger convention dates, and the last two—New York and New Jersey—are expected to complete their merger arrangements in a few weeks.

Lithographers Secede

The Council also received notice of the first secession from its ranks since the merger of December, 1955. The seceding union is the Amalgamated Lithographers, which had been involved in a series of



PRES. GEORGE MEANY

efforts to raid sister unions of AFL-CIO, notably the RWDSU, the Paperworkers and the Printing Pressmen.

In the case involving the RWDSU, the Lithographers had been unsuccessful in an attempt to win away a group of workers in the Milton Bradley Toy Co. in Springfield, Mass., who are members of Local 224.

While the workers in the shop had decisively rejected the bid from the Lithographers, the action by the latter union was deemed in violation of the AFL-CIO no-raid agreement, and a meeting before Pres. Meany had been scheduled for the day the Lithographers seceded.

In other actions, the Council:

- Created a two-man committee, whose members will be named later, to gather all pertinent material on the dispute involving the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., the Industrial Union Dept., and the Steelworkers and report back to the next meeting of the council.

- Listened to Sec. of State John Foster Dulles warn that indirect aggression is a major threat to world peace and praise labor for its struggle against Communist attempts to stamp out democratic freedoms.

- Named Lawrence M. Raftery, president of the Painters Union, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and a member of the council to replace James C. Petrillo, former president of the American Federation of Musicians who resigned.

- Issued a charter to the National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, a union of about 5,000 members employed by the postal system. The new charter brings to 139 the number of AFL-CIO affiliates.

Mid-September Looms as Auto Strike Deadline

DETROIT (PAI)—Some time around mid-September now looms as the crucial date in the months-old struggle between the United Automobile Workers and the Big Three auto manufacturers. Fortified by overwhelming strike authorization votes, UAW leadership is quietly preparing to launch its strike weapon at the most appropriate time and at the most strategic target unless contract negotiations begin to give some signs of life.

So far they haven't. Union negotiators report that the companies have shown stubborn determination to get nowhere.

"You'd think it was four months ago, instead of the middle of August," one UAW leader remarked as he left a GM negotiating session.

In fact, virtually nothing but the union proposals are now before the negotiating teams. The Big Three, in effect, withdrew their two-year extension offer several weeks ago and have made no new offers.

Each side is warily waiting for the moment that now seems inevitable: when will the union strike? Which of the Big Three will it strike?

Some surprise has been expressed in business circles that a definite strike date has not yet been set by the UAW. Actually Pres. Walter P. Reuther is carefully keeping his own counsel while declaring that the union wants "to make one more effort to resolve the issues at the bargaining table."

Counter Company Propaganda

That effort is now being made. In a sense it is being made to counter company propaganda that the UAW will be to blame if it strikes at a moment when the auto companies are preparing to call back thousands of laid-off men to start work on next year's models.

With a month or so still to go before the 1959 model season will be in full swing, the manufacturers are now being given every opportunity to make a settlement that will head off a strike.

In the face of the stubborn refusal of the manufacturers to give an inch, the UAW has come through the past crucial months in first class condition for the final showdown.

Union leaders admit that the first days after the companies canceled last year's contract, began their harassment of shop stewards and refused to continue the check-off were difficult ones. Would the men stand firm? Would they refuse to react peacefully to company provocations? Would they pay their dues voluntarily even though many were on part time or actually out of work?

Actually, the men and women involved came through magnificently. Discipline was maintained. Dues money was paid in promptly. Strike authorizations were overwhelming. There was no weakening in the ranks.

Now all this is paying off as the union, united as it has rarely been before in the opinion of its leadership, is getting ready for the showdown. Within a matter of weeks, each one of the Big Three will have to decide whether to risk a strike just at the moment when its 1959 assembly lines get rolling and its rivals start seizing the opportunity to capture the field.



HOCUS POCUS used by time study "experts" is demonstrated to trade unionists at special course conducted by AFL-CIO Dept. of Research at the University of Wisconsin.

AFL-CIO to Produce Weekly TV Film Show

WASHINGTON—The AFL-CIO will begin production of a weekly 15-minute film series for public service television broadcast, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler announced recently.

"The films will portray American workers on the job in this age of rapid scientific and technological changes, using all their skills and training to keep the wheels of American industry rolling," Schnitzler said. The series is entitled, "Americans at Work."

He noted that "this nation's productivity know-how is the envy of the world and the purchasing power of American workers is the life blood of our economy." These films, he said, will be educational in nature and, at the same time, will provide entertainment for America's millions of television viewers.

Schnitzler said the television films will be offered to TV stations around the country for use on public service time. He noted that the television film series of the National Association of Manufacturers had long appeared on such public service time on TV stations and said:

"We propose to produce a film series which will show the contributions of people to American industry and to America's well being. We are confident the TV stations will welcome this addition to their program listings."

Schnitzler said the films will be produced by the AFL-CIO Department of Public Relations and that a contract for the production of the films had been awarded to Norwood Studios, Inc., in Washington, D. C. The series will be ready for airing about Nov. 1, he said.

AFL-CIO Hits Defeat Of Labor Bill in House

WASHINGTON—The bill to provide Government regulation of the labor relation activities of management died in the House of Representatives last week.

The bill died when a heavy preponderance of Republicans in the House, pushed by business organizations, voted against it last week. The vote was 190 to 198 against in a parliamentary situation where passage required a two-thirds affirmative vote. Previously it cleared the Senate 88 to 1.

On the House vote 137 Republicans and 61 Democrats opposed suspension of the rules and passage. Favoring suspension and passage were 149 Democrats and 41 Republicans.

"The AFL-CIO Executive Council is deeply disappointed by yesterday's action in the House of Representatives in killing the Kennedy-Ives Bill," President George Meany said.

"Although this measure was not perfect, and imposed substantial regulations on the labor movement, we supported it in the public interest as, on balance, a much needed reform measure. Our action was in direct contrast to that of the NAM which evidently found unacceptable even the slightest regulation of management and middle-man wrong doing in the labor-management field.

"We agree with Senator Kennedy and Senator Ives that the majority in the House of Representatives did a major disservice to the public and to the decent elements in the labor movement and in management.

"Notwithstanding the failure of Congress to enact this measure, the labor movement will continue to fight corruption and racketeering within and without the labor movement."

'Joe Hill' Play Coming

NEW YORK—"The Man Who Never Died," a play dramatizing the life and death of Joe Hill, one of the great heroes of the U. S. labor movement, will open Nov. 19 in the Jan Hus Theater, 351 E. 74th St.

Sponsoring it is a committee of education directors of 16 international unions and AFL-CIO Education Dir. John D. Connors.

The play was written by Barrie Stavis. It is based on newly-discovered facts about Hill, union organizer and composer of labor songs. During a campaign to unionize miners in Utah in 1914, he was framed on a murder charge and executed despite protests from Pres. Woodrow Wilson and labor leaders throughout the world.

Illinois AFL, CIO to Merge

CHICAGO (PAI)—After months of negotiations, the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Industrial Union Council have agreed to a merger.

The merger convention is set for October 6 in Peoria. It will be preceded by separate conventions of the two organizations. The new group will be called the Illinois State Federation and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The merger will bring together 800,000 AFL members and more than 300,000 CIO members.

Three and Four Weeks More Commonplace

Record Shows Unions Win Major Vacation Gains

WASHINGTON (PAI)—One of the major gains of organized workers in the United States during the past twenty years has been in the area of paid vacations. Where once the one- and two-week paid vacation was the best that could be obtained, the three-week vacation has now become common and the four-week paid vacation is making steady headway.

Much progress also has been made in liberalizing the length of service needed for paid vacations.

In an article in the current "Monthly Labor Review" of the Department of Labor, the authors report that "the extension and liberalization of paid vacations for wage earners have been important features of collective bargaining over the past two decades—with profound social as well as economic implications."

In 1940, the article reports, "only about a fourth of

all organized wage earners in the United States received annual vacations with pay." For a majority of these workers, the maximum vacation period was one week.

By 1957 "all but eight percent of 1,813 agreements covering 1,000 or more workers providing for paid vacations of three weeks or more were the rule rather than the exception."

Picture 10 Years ago

The study showed that 10 years ago more than two-thirds of paid vacation contract agreements called for two-weeks vacation. Only one-third were for more than two weeks.

By 1952 half of the agreements had top-limits of two weeks, 46 percent had three weeks and four percent provided for four weeks.

In 1957 only one percent of agreements called for less than two weeks, 15 percent called for two and

two-and-a-half weeks, almost two-thirds called for three and three-and-a-half weeks, while 20 percent—or one-fifth—called for four weeks or more.

This means that in 1957 four out of five of the major plans studied provided for paid vacations of three weeks or longer.

There has also been a considerable improvement in collective bargaining agreements on the length of service needed for vacation eligibility. In 1952, for example, only a tiny fraction of workers were eligible for three-weeks vacation after five years while almost three percent were in 1957. In 1952 only four percent of workers were eligible for three weeks after 10 years service. In 1957 this had grown to almost 15 percent.

Today the most frequent vacation eligibility pattern provides for one week's vacation after one year's service; two weeks after five years, and three weeks after 15 years.

Physical Check Up Gains Members \$500 Life Insurance

Jersey Retail Local Broadens Health Care Program

NEWARK, N. J.—The Health Fund of Local 108, Retail Union of New Jersey, is offering members of the union a birthday present with which they can parlay a free physical examination into a \$500 boost in life insurance coverage.

This unique welfare benefit is just one item in a broad program of improvements in the local's health plan which go into effect on the heels of an automatic increase of \$3 a month in employer payments to the Fund as of Aug. 1. The payments now total \$11 a month per member.

Among the expanded benefits, besides the physical exam-life insurance combination, are increases in hospitalization, hospital services allowances, surgical and maternity benefits, and extension of half benefits to retired members. A new benefit is an allowance of \$5 per doctor's visit for as many as 31 visits to a hospital patient who is not in for surgery.

The birthday present works like this:

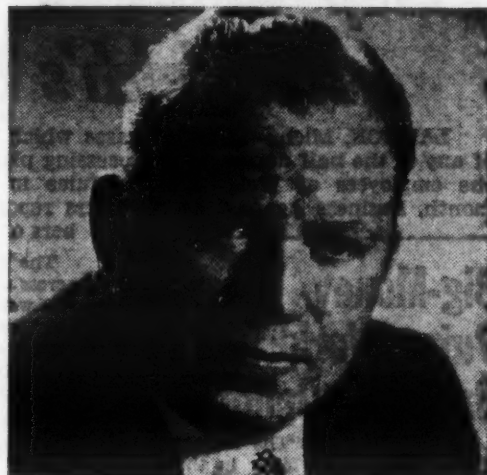
Each member will be urged to take a physical exam at any doctor of his choice within 30 days of his birthday, for which the member is allowed \$15. Having taken the exam, the member is then eligible for an increase of \$500 in his life insurance policy, which

is part of the coverage provided by the '108' welfare plan.

Max Heck of the union staff said '108' Director Irving Rosenberg had for many years sought to put a benefit of this kind into effect. By providing an incentive to the members to get an annual physical check-up, the plan has the two-fold benefit of emphasizing the importance of preventive medicine and at the same time increasing the level of life insurance protection for each member.

The health benefits have been extended to retired members who have had 15 years' service, the last seven of which must have been covered by the Health Fund. An eligible retired member is thus covered by hospitalization and surgical benefits when he most needs them, since the incidence of illness is highest among elderly people. The amount of benefits is half the regular allowance for any given service.

The newly-increased benefits provide \$20 instead of \$14 a day for hospital room and board for members and \$15 instead of \$14 for dependents; \$200 maximum for hospital services for members and \$150 for dependents instead of the previous \$120; maximum surgical allowance of \$275 instead of \$225 for both members and dependents; and maternity benefits of \$225 instead of the former \$175.



IRVING ROSENBERG

'65' Convention At Laurels Sept. 26 to 28

NEW YORK—District 65 is preparing for its eighth biennial convention on Sept. 26-28, to be followed by union-wide elections in the first two weeks of October. Special significance is attached to this convention in the 25th anniversary year of the union.

Almost 1,000 delegates will convene at the Laurels Country Club, Sackett Lake, N. Y., on Friday evening for the opening session. The formal order of business calls for two other major sessions to be held on Saturday and Sunday mornings.

Pres. Livingston announced that the first session will deal with civil rights in the United States today, with Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel as major speaker. The second will concern itself with labor legislation, led by Arthur Goldberg, special counsel for the AFL-CIO; and the third on the economic outlook, with an outstanding authority as speaker. RWDSU officers and other noted labor leaders will also participate in the convention program.

Plans will be made at the convention for building and strengthening the union and increasing its effectiveness in the labor movement and the community.

Recreational and social activities, topped by a banquet on Saturday night, are other highlights on convention program.

In the unionwide elections to be held following the convention, some 200 posts will be filled. The District's 30,000 members will vote by secret ballot for full-time paid officers, general organizers and organizers, and for rank-and-file officers of the District's 36 locals.

A new procedure for placing candidates on the ballot in District 65 elections was adopted this year—nominations by petitions.

Bagley Home After Stay in Hospital

NEW YORK CITY—Members of Local 670 were joined by leaders of other New York locals and officers of the RWDSU in wishing '670' Manager Tom Bagley a quick recovery on his homecoming last week from the hospital, where he was treated for a peptic ulcer.

Bagley, who is 34 years old, was said by his family to be feeling well and in good spirits after his two-week stay in the Prospect Heights Hospital in Brooklyn.

Union Fights Off Macy Attempts At Phoney Firings, Suspensions

NEW YORK CITY—In what appears to be a company attempt to throw the union off stride as it begins preparations for the contract expiration early next year, Macy's department store management has launched a series of harrassments of employees, discharging some and suspending others for alleged infractions of various company rules.

Pres. Sam Kovenetaky of Local 1-8 said that during the past few months the union has brought a number of discharge cases to arbitration and won reinstatement in the overwhelming majority. Since then, however, the company has apparently abandoned discharges and turned to suspension as a means of worrying the workers.

The reasons given for the discharges were that employees were not producing adequately, or that they had inadequate knowledge of merchandising. These flimsy charges met with little support before the arbitrator. Equally vague are the company claims in cases where it has suspended workers.

Charged With Rudeness

Jane Gleason of the Infants' wear department, who has been in the store for 14 years, seven of them as a steward, was suddenly charged with being rude and having a loud voice, as well as being unable to get along with her co-workers. Mel Levitt of men's sportswear, a 28-year man, was suspended for two weeks because he had "words" with his supervisor.

In each case, the union's attempt to negotiate with management failed, and the grievance was forced to arbitration. Kovenetaky said the union will fight every case through with vigor, and will stick to the letter of the contract in all its dealings with the company.

Meanwhile, the union went ahead with plans for its annual all-day Stewards' Conference, slated for Oct. 1, where a program for achieving important gains in a new contract will be mapped.

Enough to Spoil Anyone's Golf Game



Copyrighted Labor Features

Workers Trump Finesse Co.'s Many Contract Violations

NEW YORK CITY—After fruitless efforts to convince the Finesse Wristlet watchband company to give vacation pay to laid off and sick employees, as provided in the contract, Local 147 has brought the case to the State Mediation Board, Business Rep. Caesar Massa reported.

The Mediation Board hearing, due last week as The Record was in the mails, was expected to uphold the union's position completely.

However, Massa said, this employer has not learned to abide by the contract as a result of previous union victories in arbitrations or mediations of similar griev-

ances, and it remained to be seen whether the sure defeat in store for him in the current situation would prevent harassment of the workers in the future.

A worker at Finesse Wristlet is entitled to one week's vacation with pay after three month's service, and two weeks after three years.

'147' Warns Against Mixup

Because of a similarity in name between Watch and Jewelry Workers Local 147 of the RWDSU and a union now being investigated by the AFL-CIO, officers of '147' are warning members against possible confusion between the two unions.

Business Mgr. Theodor Bowman of Local 147 pointed out that there is no connection between his local and the International Jewelry Workers, the union now under investigation. "There has never been a connection between Local 147 and this other union and there is none now," he said. "We are affiliated with the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and are proud of it."

The Midwest

8-Cent Wage Hike Brings Top Rates in Industry At Welch's Grape Juice

LAWTON, Mich.—Wage increases which bring rates to the top level of any of the half dozen grape processing plants in this area were won by the employees of Welch's Grape Juice in a contract settlement last month, Business Agent Forrest Powers reported. The workers are members of Local 825.

Big-Money Drive Puts 'Work' Vote On Ohio Ballot

COLUMBUS, O.—"The most heavily-financed attack on labor in the state's history" was forecast by Elmer Cope, Ohio AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, on the heels of the announcement that the "right-to-work" proposal had qualified for the November ballot.

"Ever since the interests behind the compulsory open shop proposal hired a large crew of paid petition circulators, we have assumed this amendment was going on the ballot," Cope said. "Now that it is on, we will endeavor to get our case before the public."

The R-T-W crew of professionals collected 388,169 valid signatures. They needed 354,209 to qualify.

Cope charged the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and Ohioans for Right to Work are "trying to undermine an established relationship between Ohio working people and employers which has contributed much to industrial stability and general progress in the state."

He warned if R-T-W forces are victorious in Ohio, they'll shoot for Michigan and Pennsylvania next as "logical stepping stones in their drive for a national compulsory open shop."

The wage boosts were 8 cents an hour across the board for the employees, who also won increased company payment toward hospitalization and surgical benefit coverage for those employees with dependents, reducing their share of the premium cost.

Also settled in the negotiations was an issue of long standing in the plant regarding the seniority of employees and the grade and pay of the jobs they hold. The settlement provided an orderly program of seniority and qualification as the determining factors in the level of a worker's job classification.

As a result of the wage boosts, the top labor grades in the processing section of the plant receive \$1.91 an hour, with the highest skilled categories in the maintenance section receiving a scale of \$2.12 an hour.

Workers Greet Settlement

Powers said the settlement terms were warmly greeted by the workers, who regard the settlement as a good one, particularly in view of the fact that the company has maintained its price policy without a rise over the past six years.

The previous contract expired July 1. The improvements, agreed upon July 18, were retroactive to the expiration date.

Members of the negotiating committee, besides Powers, were Rex Copenhaver, Lilly Blume, Trula Ellicey, Ernest Kreitlow, Arthur Blume, Frank Vidervol and Wilma Hope.

W. Va. Drive Progresses

McMECHEN, W. Va.—A campaign to organize their plant is under way among the employees of the Jebbia-Metz produce warehouse, led by Local 379 Organizer William Kee. The drive's effectiveness, with a majority of the workers already signed up, has brought counter-measures by the employer in the form of lay-offs of three of the employees most active in the campaign.

A hearing before the National Labor Relations Board of the union's charges of unfair labor practices concerning the three laid off men is expected in about a week, Kee said. Until this is settled the labor board will not take up the union's petition for an election among the 33 employees.

The employer has also begun to harass the workers with one-at-a-time questioning about joining the union, it was reported. Meanwhile, the drive to sign up the shop completely continues, with most contacts being made through visiting the men at their homes.



LEGAL EXPERTS—as far as union laws are concerned—are these members of Local 357, Anderson, Ind. They are members of local's by-laws committee, responsible for drawing up union regulations. Seated from left are Mae Clifton, Veronica North and Daisy Gholston. Standing are committee chairman Leland Fisher, Robert Kinerk, Earl Ellis and C. D. Fisher.

Broughton Dairy Plant Shows Sharp Gains Since Organizing

QUAKER CITY, O.—The employees of one of three Broughton Dairy plants, all of them organized in a two-state campaign last year, have won their second RWDSU contract, Local 379 Organizer William Kee reported.

He said that with this settlement, the workers in this city have achieved, in little more than a year, wage scales withing five cents an hour of those enjoyed by long-organized workers at the big dairies in this area.

Production workers won wage boosts of 5 cents as of Sept. 1 and another 5 cents an hour effective March 1, 1959.

Ice cream salesmen won base pay increases of \$2.50 during the six colder months of the year and \$5 in the six warmer months, bringing their earnings to \$52.50 plus 3% and \$55 plus 4% commission, respectively.

Milk salesmen won an additional paid day off each month.

The trial period for new employees was cut from 90 to 60 days, and maintenance men in the plant get a work clothing allowance. Other improvements were made in holiday pay.

Kee headed a negotiating committee including Chairman Gene Thompson, Hershel Lashley, Ray Brothers and Robert Stevens.

The two other plants organized in the RWDSU are in Marietta, O. and Huntington, W. Va.

Protest Ansonia Threats, Lies Before Election

CHICAGO, Ill.—Velled threats, big promises and outright lies about the union, all delivered in a pre-election speech to a captive audience by management of the Ansonia Shoe chain, formed the grounds for vigorous objections by the Chicago Joint Board to the election Aug. 18 among employees of its first store here. The workers voted 10 to 5 against the union in the NLRB-conducted ballot.

The meeting of the employees was a surprise to them, with a representative of top management—which owns the A.S. Beck chain—coming to the store just before closing Saturday night, Aug. 16 to harangue them. Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson, notified after the meeting had begun, rushed to the store and demanded the right to address the employees, and was all but forcibly denied the opportunity to state union's point of view.

The employer also prevented several of the employees from asking questions, obviously, Anderson said, to avoid embarrassment over possible exposure of the outright lies the boss used to frighten the workers away from voting for the union.

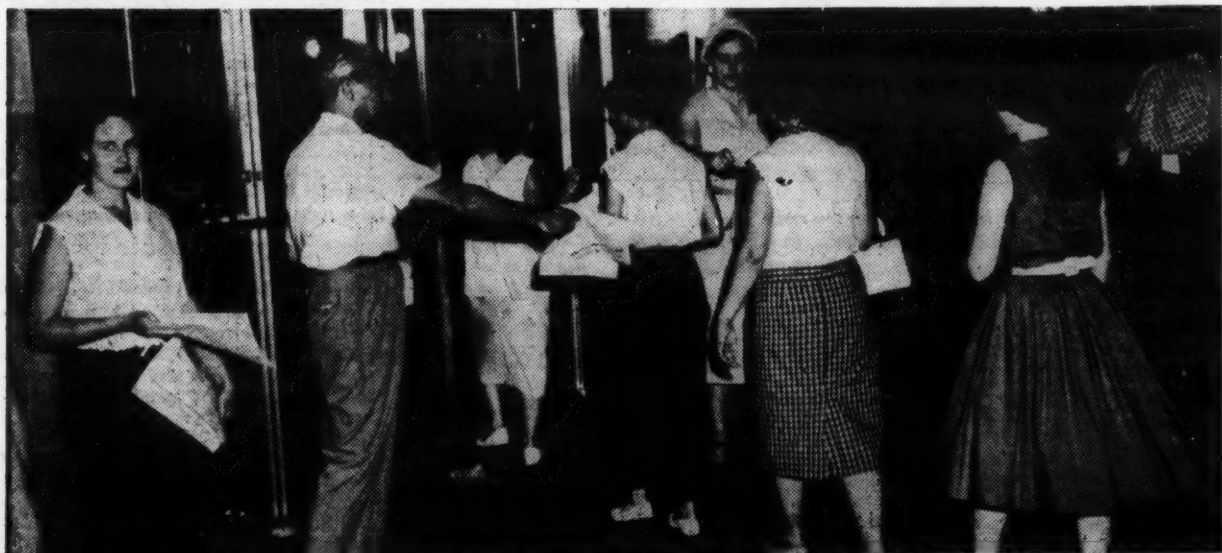
The store is the first one opened by the company in this city, and it is expected the chain, now concentrated in eastern cities, will soon expand here and elsewhere in the middle west.

Union Seeks New Election

Anderson said the union has every intention of bringing the workers a fair opportunity to vote the union of their choice. Through the formal objections the union seeks to have the Aug. 18th election set aside and a new election held.

The employees had organized early this year, with a majority signed up by February. Employer-inspired delays held up the election until just this month.

The chain's eastern stores are under contract to several locals of the RWDSU, as are the parent A.S. Beck company's stores and its warehouse in New York.



TELLING UNION'S STORY to customers of Black's Dept. Store in Waterloo, Iowa, is method used by members of Local 860 there to inform townspeople of their six-months-long effort to win a union contract at the store. Regional Dir. Al Evanoff and more than 20 of store's employees distributed leaflets urging boycott of store until settlement is reached. Company had reneged on earlier offer of 2½ cents an hour wage increase, stands pat on refusal to boost low wages of its employees.

Ala. Council Keeps Up Fast Sign-Up Pace

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—New organization by the RWDSU's Alabama Council continues to move along at a fast pace, with progress reported in three shops. Almost all the 52 employees of the McGough Bakery in Montgomery have signed up, a labor board hearing is set for next month at Birmingham Waste Paper to set up an election and at the latest addition to the roster of new shops, the Southeast Rubber Products Co., most of the workers have joined the union.

A hearing on the union's petition for election at McGough was under way last week, as The Record went to press, and union leaders expressed confidence that voting will take place soon and result in a victory. This is the third McGough plant to be organized by the Alabama RWDSU, leaving a fourth, in Selma, to be signed up. Directly responsible for the campaign in Montgomery is AFL-CIO Organizer Jimmy Cochran.

Recognition Seen

At the newly-organized Southeast Rubber Products shop Regional Dir. Frank Parker said there was a good possibility of recognition of the union by management.

The campaign, led by Int'l Rep. Lester Bettice and rank-and-file Council Organizer Henry Jenkins, began when a worker who knew of the union came down to the office with word that the Southeast workers were ready to organize. It was this worker who did most of the signing up in his shop.

Organizer Jenkins is also responsible for signing up the Birmingham Waste Paper workers, who probably will soon name their choice of union in a labor board ballot.

New Dairy Local Joins the RWDSU And Ala. Council

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The newly affiliated members of Local 201, who brought their independent union into the RWDSU early this month by an overwhelming vote, gave a warm welcome to Asst. Area Dir. Frank Parker's description of the benefits—and the responsibilities—of membership in the RWDSU Alabama Council. The workers are employed at the big Barber Pure Milk Co., largest milk and ice cream wholesaler in the state.

Parker spoke at the local's first regular membership meeting since the vote to affiliate. He described the democratic nature of the RWDSU's constitution, with its guarantees of local autonomy, and pledged the aid of the International whenever it would be needed. He also pointed out that the union expected them to run their own affairs, and that this required the participation of all the members in making union decisions.

At the meeting, held Aug. 13, Local 201 also made formal application for an RWDSU charter.

Local 201 affiliated after talks with leaders of Local 101A, itself a recent addition to RWDSU ranks in this state. Members of 101A, who work at the White Milk Co. in this city, a subsidiary of the Barber firm, affiliated their formerly independent local to the RWDSU last year. Officers of Local 101A are Pres. Lloyd McKay and Vice-Pres. Jim Gibson. Officers of Local 201 are Pres. Ray Fisher and Sec. Treas. Charles Brock.

Carolina RWDSUers Setting up Council to Unite Five Locals

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Plans to unite five of the RWDSU locals in the Carolinas into a joint Council are well under way, Regional Dir. Irving Lebold reported. Four of the five locals are brand new—established in the past 18 months or so—and it is felt that great opportunities exist for continued building of the RWDSU in this area.

Westinghouse Warehouse Signs Pact in Miami

MIAMI, Fla.—Employees of the Westinghouse Electric Supply warehouse here have won their first union contract, Regional Dir. Harry Bush reported. Agreement with management of the big appliance manufacturer was reached on Aug. 19 only after the workers had shown their readiness to fight for adequate wage boosts and union security by voting to strike if the company did not meet their modest demands.

The contract terms, including wage increases averaging 12½ cents an hour, minimum rate boosts, paid holidays and vacation improvements and other benefits, were unanimously ratified by the employees as a good start towards further improvements in the future. The workers had voted for Local 885 in a National Labor Relations Board election last June. The Westinghouse shop was first contacted by Local 885 Pres. Grant Waterman, who was instrumental in its organization.

What held up the settlement was management's refusal, after three days of talks early this month, to grant the workers' wage demands, the dues check-off—which is the only form of union security in this state—and arbitration as a final step in the grievance procedure. The company's agreement to all these basic contract features brought the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

The wage increases run from 3 cents to 33½ cents an hour, with minimums set at \$1.44 instead of the previous \$1.24 an hour. On Nov. 1 the company will take over the employees' share, amounting to some \$3 a month, of the cost of an existing hospitalization plan. Also provided are 6 paid holidays, 2 weeks paid vaca-



GRANT WATERMAN
Miami Organizing Efforts Succeed

tion after 1 year's service, with an additional day after 10 years on the job until a full 3 weeks is reached after 15 years' service; 10 days' sick leave; 3 days' funeral leave; plantwide seniority, and a week's notice or a week's pay in case of lay-off.

The shop negotiating committee included Lonnie Faircloth, Bob Damler, and Gerry Mugno, with Bush and Int'l Rep. Daniel Klein.

Contract Talks Open in S.C. With American Tobacco Co.

CHARLESTON, S.C.—Negotiations for a new contract opened between Local 15A and the American Tobacco Co. on Aug. 12 with the union submitting proposals for substantial wage increases and other improvements half the number of pounds of tobacco required to produce the cigars.

This plant, which produces Roi Tan cigars, had employed about 1,000 people. Automation has killed off the jobs of about 150 employees and has meant substantially increased production with fewer workers. The savings in raw materials through new techniques have reduced by

half the number of pounds of tobacco required to produce the cigars.

Also sought, in addition to wage gains, are improvements in grievance procedure, paid vacations and holidays, improved physical working conditions, and guarantees that the earning rates for workers transferred to new classifications will be maintained.

Pro-Labor Pepper of Fla. Seeks Senate Comeback

MIAMI, Fla. (PAI)—Former U.S. Senator Claude Pepper, who for 14 years in Congress was in the forefront of every important effort for labor and the public welfare, is making a determined bid to return to Washington. Vigorous and optimistic, he has opened a rugged campaign to unseat incumbent Sen. Spessard L. Holland in the Florida Democratic primary on Sept. 9. Holland has a consistently conservative, anti-union record.

Pepper said he expects to ride a tide of sentiment for a "change in Washington" back to the U.S. Senate. He said that while Holland calls himself a Democrat he belongs in the Eisenhower Administration "because he voted with them three out of every four times."

Pepper lost his seat in 1950 to Sen. George Smathers in a hard-fought primary election. One of the major issues in that campaign was Pepper's staunch pro-labor record. This year he is pointing to that record with pride.

The South

What is required to guarantee further progress, Lebold said, is a joint effort by all five locals, teamed up in a council similar to the RWDSU's Alabama Council.

Strong encouragement for this move has come from the experiences of the Alabama RWDSUers, who have made good progress over the past year since formation of the Alabama Council. The plan for the Carolinas is being pursued with the approval of Arthur Osman and Frank Parker, respectively the director and assistant director of the RWDSU's southern area, and of officers of the International Union.

Lebold observed that pooling of the resources of each of the locals into a joint organization would enable them to take greater responsibility for building their own unions than they can now take because of their individually limited finances and scattered locations.

The locals affected are located in an area within a radius of about 135 miles. They are Local 1005 in Florence, Local 28 in Charlotte, Local 1050 in Rocky Mount, Local 1035 in Wilmington and Local 1040 in Durham.

Members of the Charlotte, Wilmington and Durham, N.C. locals have already voted to set up a council, Lebold said, and the locals in Florence, S.C. and Rocky Mount, N.C. are expected to act in the near future.

Bakery Salesmen Negotiate

In Rocky Mount, meanwhile, the recently organized American Bakery salesmen have reached agreement on some phases of a contract with the company. Now facing the negotiators are the key issues of wages, commissions and welfare coverage. Another meeting between the parties was scheduled for Aug. 28, as The Record went to press. Following that session, the workers were scheduled to meet Sunday, Aug. 31 to accept or reject the company's offer in settlement of these issues.

Lebold said the workers are determined to improve on the first contract won recently at the Wilmington plant of American Bakery. They base this feeling on the fact that the Rocky Mount operation, one of the most modern, highly automated and efficient bakeries in the nation, can well afford to pay higher wages.

The plant employees are also in the midst of negotiations, represented by the AFL-CIO American Bakery and Confectionery union. Efforts are being made to get the two unions to work together and support each other in case the company threatens a fight against either union.

Sealtest Beef Goes To Arbitrator in Florence

FLORENCE, S. C.—Arbitration was scheduled for a case involving the Sealtest Milk Company's refusal to pay agreed-upon wage boosts to a number of employees who are earning over the contract wage scales.

The workers, members of Local 1005, won a 2-cent hourly wage boost in contract negotiations last month. The plant grievance committee, led by Larsen, pointed out to the company that during negotiations it had raised no question about workers who are in the higher rated categories, and that the understanding was clearly that the wage increase applied to all the employees, retroactive to May 24.

Management stuck to its position, and the union filed for arbitration, naming Regional Dir. Irving Lebold as the union representative on the arbitration panel.

Raises Mark New Canada Starch Contract

CARDINAL, Ont.—Fifteen years of collective bargaining relations were celebrated this month with the signing of the fifteenth contract between Local 483 and the Canada Starch Co., Int'l Rep. Elmer Raycroft reported. The major gains in the new pact with the big food processing firm are wage increases of 7 cents an hour for men and 6 cents for women employees, bringing starting rates to \$1.41 and \$1.04 an hour, respectively. Additional increases were won according to classification, and Raycroft said practically every job got a raise in rate.

Earnings are further enhanced by an incentive system, which likewise affects almost every category, and in some cases runs as high as 30 cents an hour.

Also improved were overtime pay for week-end work and work during lunch hours, and call-back pay increases where a worker is asked to return after he has completed his regular shift.

Coverage under the provincial government's hospital plan was supplemented by further benefits providing for hospital services at no increase in premium. The employees share premium cost equally with management. This coverage is in addition to the physicians' service plan already in effect, as well as sick benefits.

Pension Covers Workers

The Local 483 welfare program is rounded out by pension coverage, which is fully company paid and provides the worker at the age of 65 with two-thirds of his average wage over the five years before he retires.

Members of the negotiating committee were Pres. W. A. Deschamps, Vice-Pres. Carl Riddell, Sec.-Treas. George P. McNutt, Recording Sec. James Murray and Raycroft. Company negotiators were plant manager Howard Campbell, personnel manager K. O. Weldon and staff assistant D. C. Turner.

Among the products Canada Starch workers handle are such well-known brands as Silver Gloss and Lint Laundry starch, Bosco, the chocolate drink, Karo syrup and Mazola salad oil.

Number of Unemployed Twice as High as 1957

OTTAWA (CPA)—The Federal Labor Department and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in their monthly joint release on the employment situation report that in July there were still 286,000 Canadians out of work, although the totals declined by 34,000 from the previous month.

Those seeking work, the release notes, constituted 4.6 per cent of the labor force, compared with 2.7 per cent in July, 1957. Registrations at National Employment Service offices numbered 412,362 at July 17 as against 526,648 at June 19, and 257,186 at July 18, 1957.

LABOUR DAY CELEBRATION

CARDINAL 1

MONDAY, SEPT. 1



DANCE
Public School Auditorium
Music by Bob Whitney's Melody Men

PROGRAMME
9 a.m. - 12 Noon Memorial Park
Tug-of-War - Union vs. Staff; Children's Sports and Events - Cash Prizes - Children's Treats
—GRAND PARADE—
1 p.m. members of Local 483 - Floats, Clowns, etc. The following bands will be in attendance - Iroquois High School Band, Brockville Pipe Band, Prescott Girls' Band, Prescott Brass Band, Ogdensburg, N.Y. Band, Brockville Police Girls Band, and Montgomery Branch, Canadian Legion Bugle Band, Ottawa. NOTE: All Local Unions are invited to take part in this Parade.
GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY

WHOLE TOWN'S WELCOME to the annual celebration of Labor Day in Cardinal, Ont., sponsored by Local 483, whose members work at the Canada Starch Co.

Ask Ont. Gas Scandal Probe

TORONTO, Ont.—Members of all unions in the Canadian Labor Congress were urged this month to get behind a call for appointment of a Royal Commission to ferret out all the facts in the natural gas pipeline scandal which has rocked the administration of Ontario Premier Frost.

An urgent plea by Political Action Committee Dir. Morden Lazarus in the Ontario Labor Federation's Political Education periodical, "Memo," was accompanied by a summary of the details already known about profiteering on the natural gas pipeline by members of the Frost cabinet.

Lazarus cited revelations of the past several months which showed that government officials and friends of the pipeline company were in a position to make profits of about \$16 million.

United Co-ops Certification Won in Toronto

TORONTO, Ont. — Nearly 100 workers in four branches of United Co-operatives of Ontario, a dairy chain, have won certification as members of Local 440 of the RWDSU. The branches are located in Guelph, Renfrew, Camden and Perth.

The shops were quickly organized about three months ago, but a delay in certification developed when the company objected to the inclusion of certain employees in the bargaining unit. The Labor Relations Board's decision on this dispute was satisfactory to both parties.

Contact with the chain was established first through a Silverwood's Dairy member in Guelph, and Int'l Rep. Al Gleason followed up to lead the 50 Guelph workers in organizing completely.

Other Branches Contacted

With this accomplished, '440' Education Dir. Gordon Reekie visited the other three branches in Renfrew, Cobden and Perth and found a warm response to the idea of organizing, particularly when the workers heard that the big Guelph branch had taken the big step toward a union contract.

Negotiations are slated to start at Guelph Sept. 9, and it is expected that the pattern set there will carry over into the other branches. Gleason will lead in the Guelph talks, and Int'l Rep. Elmer Raycroft is due to lead committees at each of the other plants.

Other branches of United Co-ops are located across the province, and '440' leaders said organization of these is being pursued immediately.

32 on Strike at Nat'l Grocers in Sault Ste. Marie

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont.—The members of Local 582 employed at the National Grocers warehouse here went on strike Monday, Aug. 18. The men, who had sweated out months of negotiations and the whole gamut of conciliation procedures, finally turned to a strike as their last resort to win a new contract with adequate wage increases.

Talks had been under way for several months before the contract's expiration last November. The company's offers of 8-cent hourly wage increase as of Jan. 1, 1958, and token back pay of \$145 each for the 32 employees, are regarded as far below the just demands of the workers for really substantial increases in view of high company profits and the soaring cost of living. Base rates are now around \$1.35 an hour.

The warehouse has been sewed up tight as far as shipping and delivery are concerned, since the drivers are part of the Local 582 unit. Picketing had been conducted around the clock in shifts of six men.

Leading the workers are '582' Pres. Steve Scarfone and Int'l Rep. Al Gleason.



FIFTEENTH CONTRACT in 15 years of collective bargaining between Local 483 and Canada Starch Co. is formalized by signatures of Local Pres. W. A. Deschamps, I., and company Vice-Pres. A. S. Fraser. Standing, l. to r., '483' Vice-Pres. Carl Riddell, Recording Sec. James Murray, Sec.-Treas. George P. McNutt, Int'l Rep. Elmer Raycroft, plant mgr. Howard Campbell, staff asst. D. C. Turner, personnel mgr. K. O. Weldon.

feature Section

labor day 1958

FOR more than three-quarters of a century, our nation has celebrated Labor Day as a holiday dedicated to the American worker. For the organized labor movement, this holiday has come to be a time when past achievements are reviewed, when the day-to-day events that have occurred since the previous Labor Day are analyzed, and when conclusions are drawn to serve as a guide for the future.

The twelve months that have just gone by have been among the most eventful of the past generation. American labor has experienced the worst economic recession and the greatest unemployment since pre-World War II days, while at the same time the cost of living has continued to climb to new peaks almost every month. Along with these setbacks in the economic arena, labor has borne the brunt of widespread and continuing attacks in Congress and in the state legislatures. And the past year has also seen startling internal developments within the AFL-CIO, including the expulsion of three unions—the Teamsters, Bakery Workers and Laundry Workers—with a total of 1½ million members, and disciplinary action undertaken against several other unions as well.

While the last of these three subjects, the exposure and uprooting of corrupt elements within the labor movement, has been headlined and televised and discussed to the exclusion of almost everything else, it is my belief that the economic and legislative problems faced by labor are of much greater significance. Let us examine these for a moment and see what the prospects are in these two vital areas:

The economic outlook remains gloomy. While Republicans in the Administration and Congress talk about the recession "bottoming out" and forecast an upturn in a month or two months or six months, the facts do not warrant such optimism. There are still more than five million unemployed, and AFL-CIO economists predict that the figure will reach 5½ million this winter.

For employed and unemployed alike, the continuing rise in the cost of living remains a serious problem. And the recession is taking its toll among employed workers in other ways too. Take-home wages have been reduced by elimination of overtime in many plants; in others, the work week has been cut to four days or even three.

Most important of the recession-born cuts in real wages has been the postponement of long-overdue wage increases. Poor business conditions in some of the nation's basic industries have served as an excuse for employers to refuse to adjust wages to match upward-spiraling prices.

Labor Fights Defensive Battles

On the legislative front, American labor finds itself in the position of having to wage defensive battles merely to hold onto some of its hard-won rights. In Congress, liberal and progressive forces were not strong enough to enact the Kennedy-Ives bill, which would have put through some long-needed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act as well as regulations governing both unions and employers in the conduct of labor relations. Thanks to the lobbying strength of the NAM, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Retail Federation and other employer groups, the Kennedy-Ives bill was defeated and the Taft-Hartley Act stands unchanged in all its union-busting glory. The employer groups preferred to have the present law remain on the books unless and until they could get an even harsher one to take its place.

Now that Congress has adjourned, the main center of activity is in the states where "right-to-work" laws are being pushed. This November, voters in Kansas, California, Washington, Ohio and Idaho will ballot on "right-to-work" amendments to their respective state constitutions. In each of these—as well as in the other states which already have such laws—labor is faced with a bitter struggle against the compulsory open shop which is the real objective of the "right-to-work" forces.

In other important areas, the trend of anti-union decisions continues. The National Labor Relations Board is now composed completely of Eisenhower appointees. Its decisions reflect its Republican makeup. In case after case, the NLRB chips away at labor's rights, thus accomplishing by administrative decisions what Congress fails to do by legislation.

Nor can labor draw comfort from the recent record of the U.S. Supreme Court on labor cases. Two of its decisions pose a threat to the very existence of all unions. These uphold the right of state courts to assess punitive damages against unions, when striking members prevent scabs from working. The kind of damage suits sanctioned by the Supreme Court might well bankrupt even the richest union, and in effect would prevent it from functioning in many states.

The single area in which the labor movement can point to real progress during the past year is the field of political action. Labor support contributed substantially to the sweep of Democratic state and municipal candidates in the 1957 elections, including such outstanding victories as those of Gov. Meyner in New Jersey, Mayor Wagner in New York, Sen. Proxmire in Wisconsin, and labor-backed Democrats in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky.

Will labor be able to mobilize its strength politically and exert the same kind of influence at the polls this November? Can we look forward to a decisive change in the makeup of Congress—and in the state legislatures—as a result of the 1958 elections?

If the signs usually used by political forecasters hold true this year, the answer to both these questions should be a resounding YES.

But victory on Election Day won't be won by wishful thinking—nor by even the most optimistic forecasts alone. It'll take lots of hard work by all of us to raise the necessary money, get our members registered and get out the vote on November 4. In a word, it will take **organization**.

Labor Day is a time for resolutions too. The best kind of resolution we in the labor movement can make is to mobilize our forces for effective political action, not only to carry out our own legislative program, but in order to meet the needs of all the people of our nation. If we set our sights on that goal, a year from today we will have something to look back on that will be a source of pride and renewed inspiration for the future.



A Message

To RWDSU Members

From President Max Greenberg

GUIDE FOR rich Tax DODGERS

If anyone any longer entertains the notion that the wage earner and the businessman are treated with equality by our tax laws a special report from Prentice-Hall, Inc., a research and publishing organization for business, should be must reading.

Significantly enough, promotion for this study is entitled: *To the Successful Businessman Who Wants to Acquire a Fortune*. The report is called *Tax Ideas Manual*.

"This report," says Prentice-Hall, "has been prepared for the successful businessman who wants to accumulate some real money—for the man who wants something more than the \$25,000 a year which most people call success."

Then Prentice-Hall provides this revealing bit of information: "It's almost impossible to become wealthy on a salary today—no matter how big it is."

The logic of this statement is clear. The wage earner, large and small, has automatic tax deductions taken from his salary in the form of withholding taxes. There are no loopholes, no opportunities to fudge, no convenient dodges, no built-in cover-ups. For the wage earner must pay precisely what he owes his government or face severe penalties, even the prospect of a prison term.

The businessman finds himself faced with an entirely different situation. *Prentice-Hall's Tax Ideas Manual* provides some fascinating explanations for seven of "today's fortune-building tax methods."

"If your financial aspirations are above the ordinary and you are thinking in terms of accumulating a half million dollars or more," the study observes, "you will of course have to use special tax methods to do it."

"These methods are the foundation of virtually every fortune being built in America today."

For \$24.50 Prentice-Hall will mail to you its manual. The form states: "I understand that it will give me immediate help on the tax methods which must be used for accumulating a substantial amount of wealth under today's set-up."

Seven built-in loopholes in the tax laws which provide this gravy to the ambitious businessman are listed below. If you want to know more about the techniques for applying them you'll have to purchase the manual. Here are the methods.

Capital Gains—The report says "the most powerful tax method for accumulating a large amount of money is in converting the ordinary income into a capital gain. Then the tax is only half as much, and never more than 25 per cent." There are nine ways of doing this.

Company "Rakeoff"—Instead of picking up your money from the company in salary "there are five main methods company owners and executives are using to give themselves tax-sheltered forms of remuneration." Explains the promotion: "When you get \$40,000 extra in this way you can keep at least \$30,000 of it."

Family Service—Successful businessmen in the \$25,000 to \$100,000 a year class divide their income among their family. Example: A man with a \$50,000 taxable income can cut his tax bill from \$26,820 to \$14,460. There are nine ways of doing this.

Use Company Profits—This brings "almost fantastic dollar accumulations." Under this plan a portion of a year's profits is credited to your account ("tax-free to you and tax-deductible by the company"). If you're a stockholder you can accumulate money up to five times as fast.

Dividend Income—There are legal ways to cut to a fraction the tax on dividend income. Prentice-Hall says: "The saving is almost incredible." A man who gets \$30,000 a year from stock income can pay only \$7,000 in taxes instead of a normal \$20,000.

Short Term Trusts—Here's a real "tax bonanza." It's simple to set up and the income from the trust is not taxable to you during the life of the trust. When the trust terminates the property comes right back to you.

Tax-Sheltered Investments—Prentice-Hall says there are four different kinds of tax-sheltered investments "on which some of our largest fortunes are being built. To try to accumulate wealth without them is the costliest mistake you can make."

These seven examples of how businessmen can get rich through tax loopholes are just a start, Prentice-Hall informs us. It is to whet the appetite. The manual carries the fine points on more than 40 other such gimmicks.

To the wage earner, who watches his withholding tax removed from his paycheck each payday, it's easy to forget the made-to-order tax climate which the businessman has had fashioned for him.





Increase in Social Security Benefits Approved By Congress

By BARBARA SKEETER

Backed by RWDSU and all AFL-CIO unions, and pressed for in Congress by its liberal members, a bill to increase Social Security benefits by 7 percent for 12,000,000 retired workers has been written into law. The Mills-Reed bill was a compromise measure which replaced the superior Forand Bill, favored by labor but threatened by a certain White House veto.

Whatever the shortcomings of the Mills-Reed Bill, it represents a much-needed improvement over present Social Security legislation and has been welcomed by labor and liberals throughout the country. This year's liberalization of the Social Security Law marks the third time in as many election years that this landmark of the New Deal has been improved to meet the changing conditions of American life. And it may well prove to be one of the most significant pieces of legislation passed by the Eighty-fifth Congress.

The benefit rates begin Feb. 3, 1959. They will range from \$33 to \$116 instead of the present \$30 to \$108.50 for retired workers now receiving Social Security checks. The minimum increase for an individual will be three dollars.

Under the new law, top monthly payments to a retired employee and his wife over 65 will rise from \$162.80 to \$190.50. A single retired employee will get a maximum of \$127 instead of the present \$108.50. A widow or widower will get a maximum of \$95.30 instead of \$81.40, and a widow with two children will get a top amount of \$254.10 instead of \$197.10. These new maximums will apply to retirees who have been earning the new maximum of \$400 per month.

The increased benefits will be paid for by higher payroll taxes for both employee and employer beginning Jan. 1, when they start to contribute 2½ instead of 2¼ percent of taxable pay. The taxable wage base will be raised from \$4,200 to \$4,800 a year.

The new bill narrows from five years to three the schedule of increases in payroll taxes. Thus, there will be a 3 percent rate in 1960, 3½ percent in 1963, 4½ percent in 1966, and 4 percent in 1969.

In passing the bill, the House accepted the changes written into the bill by the Senate, principal among them a decision to cut from \$288,000,000 to \$197,000,000 an authorized increase in Federal public assistance grants to states for the needy aged, blind, disabled and dependent children. Public assistance is the one broad area of Social Security that is not self-financing. Approximately 5,600,000 now receive benefits under this part of the program. The House's original \$288,000,000 increase was threatened by Presidential veto. The new Senate figure will raise Federal contributions for the blind, aged and disabled from \$60 a month to \$64 or \$65 in October. The rate for a dependent child will go up to \$30.

Congressional experts in the field said that the Social Security system, heretofore expected to be in the red by 1965, would have half of its deficit eliminated by the Feb. 3, 1959 tax increase. The 1960 increase, they said, will end the deficit and put the system in the black from then on.

All of organized labor had strongly backed the Forand Bill, which, had it passed, would have increased pension benefits by 10 percent and established a plan to give retirees hospital, surgical and nursing home insurance. The cost of private health insurance for persons over 65 makes it prohibitive in most cases. The American Medical Association and various business groups bitterly opposed the bill.

Shortly after the House action on the bill, the AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting at Forest Park, Pa. issued the following statement:

"The Executive Council notes with satisfaction the action of the House yesterday in accepting the Senate-approved Social Security Amendments of 1958. While this measure does not go nearly as far in improving

social insurance protection as we of the AFL-CIO had urged, it provides substantial improvement now to the security of millions of retired and older workers and to surviving families. Through a better system of public assistance, it improves the aid for the less fortunate and needy. The bill strengthens the financial integrity of our social insurance system.

"We regret that the threat of a Presidential veto forced the Congress, in the closing days of the session, to accept a reduction of more than \$90 million in the funds contained in the original House bill for aid to the needy aged, blind, disabled and dependent children. However, there is still enough substantial improvement in the bill to warrant its approval and we trust the President will sign the measure."

New Social Security Benefits

Following is a comparison of benefits for various age groups under the present Social Security law and the new Social Security bill, to take effect next year if, as expected, it is signed by President Eisenhower.

Highest Average Monthly Earnings	Worker		Man and Wife	
	Present Law	New Bill	Present Law	New Bill
\$ 50 or less	\$30.00	\$ 33	\$45	\$49.50
\$100	55.00	59	82.50	88.50
\$150	68.50	73	102.50	109.50
\$200	78.50	84	117.80	126.00
\$250	88.50	95	132.80	142.50
\$300	98.50	105	147.80	157.50
\$350 (present maximum)	108.50	116	162.80	174.00
\$400 (new maximum)		127		190.50
	Widow or Widower With no Dependent Children		Man or Widower With Two Dependent Children	
	Present Law	New Bill	Present Law	New Bill
\$ 50	\$ 30.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 50.20	\$ 53.10
\$100	41.30	44.30	82.60	88.60
\$150	51.40	54.80	120.00	120.00
\$200	58.90	63.00	157.10	161.60
\$250	66.40	71.30	177.20	190.10
\$300	73.90	78.80	197.10	210.20
\$350 (old maximum)	81.40	87.00	200.00	232.00
\$400 (new maximum)		95.30		254.10

WOMAN WORKER WHO RETIRES AT 62

Highest Average Monthly Earnings	Present Law	New Bill
\$ 50	\$24.00	\$ 26.40
\$100	44.00	47.20
\$150	54.80	58.40
\$200	62.80	67.20
\$250	70.80	76.00
\$300	78.80	84.00
\$350 (present max.)	86.80	92.80
\$400 (new maximum)		101.60

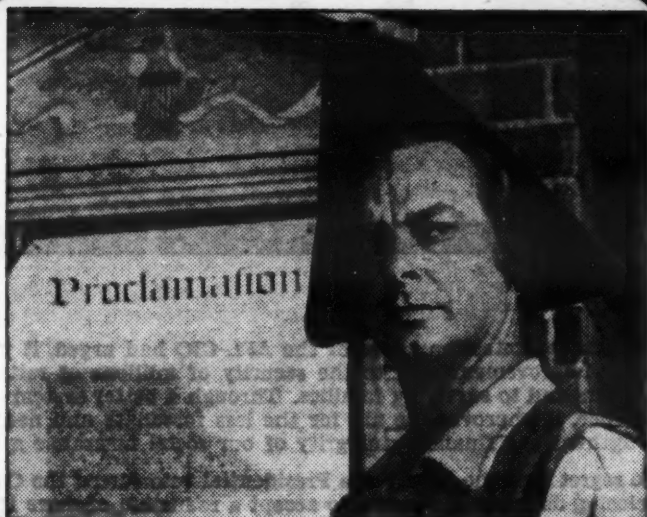
PAYROLL TAXES PAID BY WORKER AND EMPLOYER

Percentages of payments on average monthly earnings paid by the beneficiary (these payments are matched by the employer):

	Present Law (a Year)	Future (a Year)
\$ 50	\$13.50	\$ 15.00
\$100	27.00	30.00
\$150	40.50	45.00
\$200	54.00	60.00
\$250	67.50	75.00
\$300	81.00	90.00
\$350	94.50	105.00
\$400		120.00

AFL-CIO union movie

labor's case vs. 'work' law



A new AFL-CIO film, entitled "We the People," uses Hollywood's most up-to-date techniques to tell labor's case against "right-to-work" laws—or compulsory open shop laws, as they should be called. The film, available from the AFL-CIO Education Dept. in color or black-and-white, traces the fight for free unions back to Colonial days (above). Everyone who worked on the film is a union member, including actress Joan Boston and hair stylist Maubelle Carey (below). The film will be made available first in states where "right-to-work" referendums are on the November ballot.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hits Social Security Earnings Ceiling

To the Editor:

Recent issues of The Record have carried articles and editorials about improving Social Security. May I call your special attention to one pitfall in the law which concerns me greatly.

The Social Security law was enacted to provide security for older people. The law states that persons receiving monthly benefits are permitted to earn up to \$1,200 a year, but if the earnings are above \$1,200, each \$80 over that mark or fraction thereof will result in the loss of a monthly benefit check (except if you are over the age of 72). In view of present conditions and the high cost of living, the limit should be raised to at least \$2,000—or scratch the limit entirely.

For instance: a person makes say \$1,380 a year. On the extra \$180 he now loses three monthly benefit checks, one on each \$80, and one on just the fraction of \$20. In other words, he has a net loss of \$60 which is actually stolen from him.

Older people need every penny they can get, especially those who have no other source of income, like a pension, insurance, relatives, etc. Now the older people are handled like criminals. The ones who are still able and willing to earn a few extra dollars to help support themselves are deprived of part of their earnings by this unfair law. What possible harm can there be to the Government in their earning some extra money?

If more funds are needed, let the employers pay for it. They are the ones who are responsible for the disgraceful treatment of people over 50: "Not wanted; Too old; Not fit for the job anymore," etc.

I hope that you and other labor publications will work to correct this situation.

HENRY GUNTHER
New York City

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Brother Gunther's point is well taken. The new Social Security law reported on Page 11 of this issue of The Record contains a slight change in the maximum earnings section of the law, as follows: You still forfeit a month's benefit check for every \$80 earned over the \$1,200 maximum. However, you do not lose the check for any month in which you did not earn over \$100. Under the previous law that last figure was \$80. Conceivably, a retired person could earn any amount of money in one month and lose only the benefit check for that month. The fictitious example is given of Eddie Cantor able to earn \$10,000 for a couple of performances in one month, and still draw benefit checks for the remaining eleven months. This, of course, hardly answers Brother Gunther's objections, and any effort to improve the law in this connection, and to secure further increases in benefits and add insurance for hospitalization, surgical care and nursing homes, will certainly be well spent.)

Senator Kennedy and The Record

To the Editor:

I was contemplating clipping some items from my copies of The Record to send to Senator Kennedy, because I am sure that the information could help him in his work. Instead, I decided to write to you asking you to send him entire issues of the paper. He has done so much for the unions and all their members, and he should have every issue of The Record to consult at all times and refer to.

SALLIE D. RICHARDS,
Floral Park, N. Y.

(Editor's Note:—All U. S. Senators and many Congressmen receive The Record regularly.)

I Cannot Read My Tombstone

By ALAN M. TROUT

Reprinted from Louisville Courier Journal

If with pleasure you are viewing
Any work that I am doing,
If you like me, or you love me,
Tell me now;

Don't withhold your approbation,
Till the Father makes oration
And I lie with snowy lilies
O'er my brow;

For no matter how you shout it,
I won't care one bit about it,
I won't know how many teardrops
You may shed;

If you think some praise is due me,
Now's the time to give it to me,
For I cannot read my tombstone
When I'm dead.

More than fame, more than money
Is the comment kind and sunny,
And the hearty, warm approval
Of a friend;

For it gives to life a savor,
And it makes me stronger, braver,
And it gives me heart and spirit
To the end;

If I earn your praise, bestow it,
If you like me, let me know it;
Let words of true encouragement
Be said;

Do not wait till life is over,
And I'm underneath the clover,
For I cannot read my tombstone
When I'm dead.

The

record

Interviews

Johnny Desmond



On stage in "Say, Darling," Johnny Desmond plays role of egomaniac song-writer.



'Record' writer Hilly Elson gets the facts from singer-actor Johnny Desmond in the star's dressing room.

By HILLY ELSON

There are three engaging things one remembers most about Johnny Desmond after a visit with the popular singer-actor at the ANTA Theater where he's co-starring in "Say, Darling."

They are: his candor, his simplicity and his relaxed coordination that makes possible the holding of four conversations at once with warm geniality for everyone involved.

All three qualities stood him in good stead the other day when we talked to him right after a matinee performance of the hit musical. The reason: Johnny Desmond's rather small dressing room contained, in addition to the star, the following personnel: The Record's reporter, The Record's photographer, Desmond's press agent, a friend of the press agent who had arranged the interview, and two young singers, friends of Johnny's who had just dropped in for a chat. And, from time to time, other members of the cast and visitors would put their heads in the door and exchange a few words with Johnny.

Throughout this turmoil, the most relaxed and poised person in the crowded room was Johnny Desmond. These are qualities he's regained, along with the fame and fortune that go with a top role in a Broadway hit, after a long period of relative obscurity.

Johnny wears his newfound success well. Perhaps the reason is that it hasn't come to him as easily as did his first meteoric rise shortly after World War II, which was followed almost as quickly by a downhill slide. This time he's had to work hard and earn the success he's achieved in his debut on the legitimate stage. And he's obviously determined to go on working hard.

Johnny is a pianist as well as a singer and actor. And that's one extra reason he's happy about his present role in "Say, Darling," which permits him to combine all three of his considerable talents. He'll be seen on the TV screen again this fall when he takes over the lead male spot in "Hit Parade"—7:30 to 8 p.m., Friday, on CBS.

"That's the kind of thing that happens when you've made it in a Broadway hit—it opens up other avenues," Johnny explained as he answered a phone call, and managed at the same time to finish off arrangements with press agent John Toohey for a Dave Garraway interview in the next few days.

"Yes, I guess I'm kind of ready now," he said. "But I sure wasn't when I jumped from GI pay in 1945 to \$3,600 a week at the Strand Theater."

Johnny's Army assignment—touring with the Glenn Miller band in Europe—had made him a great favorite with servicemen, and his success carried over into a bigtime career right after the war. But it was also the beginning of his rapid skid. "I was a kid and I guess I lost my head," he said ruefully. "I just didn't know how to handle a career."

The two visiting fellow singers were listening raptly. The phone rang again. "Want to know the big thing about Johnny?" one of them said as Desmond went to answer it. "Helping other singers!"

"That's right," the other vocalist said. "He's a guy who helps you. Professionally, I mean."

Johnny picked up a battered trumpet and blew. "No, I can't play it. I just use it to cultivate breath control." And he got off several more exercise blasts.

What was the big factor in his climb back to stardom?

In retrospect, Johnny thinks it's the lesson he learned in his six-year stint as featured singer on the Breakfast Club radio and TV show after his postwar lapse. "And that was how to send your 'music message' to the public."

He smiled a little shyly at the phrase. But his conviction was unmistakable.

"Believe me, everyone has a different way of sending this 'message' so the public will accept it. A singer has simply got to learn it. The Breakfast Club, with a cross-section of America as its audience, gave me my big chance to learn it.

His lesson learned, his star rising—"the slow, hard but right way"—his eagerness and freshness intact, Johnny Desmond is making his way steadily to the very top of his profession. But he's still young enough (at 35) to get a kick out of new show business experiences. And the RWDSU's biggest affiliate, District 65, is going to provide him with a brand new experience October 21, when he sings to 20,000 of its members at the union's 25th anniversary celebration at Madison Square Garden.

"Singing at the Garden will give me a real charge," said Johnny. "I'd like to do 'Sorrento' for one of my numbers . . . By the way, be sure to tell the members that my real name is Giovanni Alfredo de Simone. Yessir, that's my real Sicilian monicker. Sure, I'll sing it in Italian, too! Anything but rock-and-roll!"

Some Facts About Life

By JANE GOODSELL



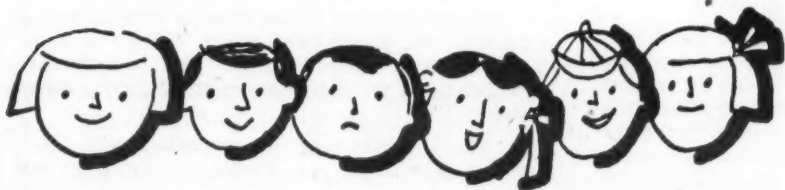
All women are convinced:

- That they weigh too much.
- That they are busier than anybody in the whole world.
- That nobody realizes how hard they work.
- That nobody else's house gets as messed-up as theirs.
- That their husbands and children are not co-operative.
- That men are impractical.
- That this year's fashions are simply beautiful.
- That they do not have enough clothes.
- That men are not interested in anything important.
- That their houses need re-decorating.
- That they do not get the consideration they deserve.



All men are convinced:

- That nobody realizes how hard they work.
- That nobody's wife is as fussy a housekeeper as theirs.
- That women talk too much.
- That it is smart economy to buy a new car every year.
- That women are extravagant.
- That this year's fashions are the craziest yet.
- That they know the one spot in the whole country where the fish bite best.
- That women are not interested in anything important.
- That nobody realizes how much they have on their minds.
- That they do not get the consideration they deserve.
- That women have no sense of humor.



Record Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

All children are convinced:

- That their parents are stricter than anybody else's.
- That everyone gets a bigger allowance than they do.
- That everybody else gets to stay up later than they do.
- That they don't get as good report cards as they deserve because the teacher has it in for them.
- That nobody else has to do as many chores as they do.
- That their parents are very old-fashioned.
- That they will someday be rich and famous.
- That grownups are not interested in anything important.

U.S. Urges Teenagers To Finish High School

With summer nearly over and students preparing for the beginning of the school year, the federal government has appealed to youth to make plans to return to high school and graduate.

"Summer jobs should be just that and the over-all outlook of the teenager toward a basic education should not be forgotten," said Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell. "A high school education has high value not only to the individual but also to the nation. It assures better job opportunities for the young person, and a continuing supply of professional, technical and skilled workers for the nation."

Mitchell spoke in support of the National Stay-in-School Campaign of the federal government in which the U. S. Dept. of Labor; the Dept. of Defense; and the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare are cooperating.

Mitchell said that statistics show that workers with high levels of skill and education were less likely to be out of work than those with less skills and education.

To the individual, Mitchell said, a high school education means not only increased opportunities for jobs and advancement, but also greatly increased earning power. A high school graduate earns \$30,000 more over a lifetime than the high school drop-out, and \$50,000 more than the elementary school graduate.

How High-Pressure Tactics Hoax Appliance Buyers; Trade-Ins Used for 'Bait'

Sy SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

When families are limited in their purchases by high prices and unemployment, and selling competition is keen, sellers resort to all kinds of hoaxes to make prices seem low.

One of the most widespread tricks of the day is fake list price. Here the wholesalers and retailers often connive to put inflated price tags on goods so the actual price asked by the store seems like a bargain.

Another trick now being used in the appliance trade as in the auto business, is exaggerated trade-in allowances. Dealers often add the trade-in allowance to the price of the appliance, or charge extra for otherwise free services as delivery and installation. The trade-in problem is complicated by the fact that unlike used cars, second-hand appliances have little resale value with the possible exception of television sets.

A leading trade paper in the appliance business, *Home Furnishing Daily*, has just published a series of frank articles by an appliance salesman exposing the tricks he and other sellers use. The revelations may make your blood boil, but also will serve to warn you against these practices.

One of the tricks used to close a sale is the "free gift." The salesman points "impulsively" to a table lamp standing on one of the TV sets and says, "Give me the order now and you can have that lamp free. I'll make it up with the manager."

Actually, the trade paper reveals, the lamps are spotted around the store for exactly that purpose, and are worth all of 89 cents. Other cheap items often used to close sales are water pitchers, inexpensive television tables and salt-and-pepper sets.

With the public conditioned to expect price increases, the threat of "a price rise tomorrow" is another device for pressuring a hesitant customer. The salesman even may produce a sheaf of news clippings and manufacturers' bulletins announcing impending rises. But the announcements are undated and may be years old, the trade paper reveals.

'Switch' Tactics Often Used

When you walk in off the street and ask the price of a particular model and brand, the salesman generally realizes you have shopped several stores. Hence he may quote a very low price. But he will disparage the make you are shopping and try to switch you to another. With TV sets, one device is to keep a well-known brand on the floor on a bad hook-up, show you the poor reception, and attempt a switch to a more profitable set.

But trade-ins are a genuine problem. None of us likes to throw out a refrigerator, washer, range or TV set that still seems to have some life. The fact is, used appliances are hard to sell in the second-hand market. TV sets do have some resale value if the cabinet is in good condition. But here too, the new portable TV sets have reduced the demand for used consoles.

One technique used by appliance stores to solve the trade-in dilemma is to offer no more than \$10 or \$15, and then try to get the allowance back by making a service and delivery charge. Or if you initially hinted that you have a trade-in, the store simply may quote a higher price. Since dealers sometimes merely junk traded-in appliances, you often can get much the same price with or without a trade-in. Some manufacturers currently are kidding the public on a large scale by advertising "no down payment with a trade-in!"

Your best bet is to sell your old appliance yourself, either to a private party or a second-hand dealer, and then shop for the lowest price without a trade-in. A used refrigerator or washer in good condition may be worth \$15-\$25 to a second-hand dealer. Or if you give the appliance to one of the charitable organizations that renovates and re-sells used goods, you at least can take a tax deduction for the organization's appraisal of the market value.

Finance Charges Misrepresented

Home Furnishings Daily reveals that salesmen also kid customers about finance charges. A customer buys a washer and refrigerator for \$390, and pays \$50 down. The balance is to be paid over 24 months. If the customer asks what the finance charge is, the salesman does some quick figuring, then replies, "Two dollars and change a month." He avoids saying that the total finance charge will be \$68, or that the stated interest rate is ten percent a year, which is actually a true rate of about 20 percent on an installment debt.

Significantly, this salesman prefers to sell to working people. He finds they don't worry about price too much because they plan to buy on time, and don't read "the consumer research magazines."

It's worth knowing the ways shady appliance stores try to tack on extra charges. On TV, for example, if a customer has forced the salesman to cut his price by \$20, he will counter by charging \$19.95 for the manufacturer's warranty, or \$4.95 for the rabbit-ear antenna which the store normally may give free, or \$10 for a swivel base which costs the store only a couple of dollars and often is thrown in with a sale.

On washing machines, the concealed charge may be an extra fee for parts warranty, service and normal installation. This, of course, is supplied by the manufacturer and is already included in the price the retailer paid for the machine. With ranges, the usual installation charge by the store is \$5. In turn it pays \$3 to the plumber. But if the store wants to conceal an extra fee, it may charge \$10 to \$15.

Another potential concealed extra charge is a credit-investigation fee of \$5. To prove his sincerity, the salesman offers to refund this fee if the application doesn't pass. This "sounds like a sporting proposition," but "the bank will pass anyone whose pulse still can be detected . . . and the bank does not charge for an investigation."

lighter side of the record

Double Talk

An explanation of some of the more subtle meanings of the language used in official communications: "You will show him every courtesy"—his uncle is a general.

"You will take necessary action"—it's your headache now.

"You will remember"—I have forgotten.

"For immediate action"—do something quick, before we both get in trouble.

Needs Help

While attending a banquet, a clumsy waiter dropped a bowl of soup into the lap of a bishop. The clergyman glanced around with a look of agony, finally exclaiming: "Will some layman please say something appropriate."

Got A Choice?

A visitor to a hillbilly region rapped at a door and asked to buy some "corn likker."

"What kind do you want," asked the mountaineer, "sourtin' likker or fighting likker?"

Who Wouldn't

Testifying in court, the plaintiff who was suing the railroad braced himself stiffly in the witness box as the defense counsel started cross-examination.

"You say you were hurt in the accident?" the attorney asked.

"That's right," the witness said.

"Then, at the time of the accident, when you were asked if you were injured," pursued the attorney, "why did you say that you weren't?"

The witness shuffled his feet. "It's like this," he said. "Me and my horse and wagon, we didn't see no train coming so we started across the tracks. Next thing you know there's this train and we're knocked in the ditch. You never saw such a mess. I'm flat on my back with my feet up in the air, my horse is the same way, and the wagon is upside down."

Interrupted the lawyer: "But when the engineer asked you how you were, you said 'okay.'"

"First thing first," replied the witness. "Then engineer comes over and sees the horse's leg is broken, so he goes and gets a gun and shoots the horse. And then he comes over to me and asks if I'm hurt. Sure, I told him I was okay."

Heart Broke

Ah, love indeed is a game of chance
And summarizing my late romance,
As the lettuce in the salad said,
"I shoulda quit while I was still a head!"

—George Starbuck Galbraith

A Compliment

They had not met for some time.

"And you say that last week you were in the town where I live?" she inquired.

"Yes."

"And you thought of me, John?"

"I did," replied John. "I said to myself, 'Why, isn't this where what's-her-name lives?'"

Just Forgot

An absent-minded railroader called on his old friend, the family doctor. They chatted for a couple of hours. As the railman rose to go, the doctor asked, "Family all well, I suppose?"

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed his visitor, "that reminds me. My wife's having a fit."



NO EXCUSE NEEDED: There never is for printing a picture of Marilyn Monroe, as you can see for yourself. The pose is from a still from Warner's "The Prince and the Showgirl" in which she co-starred with Lawrence Olivier.





Tough Fight on In Ohio Against 'R-T-W' Proposal

Ohio RWDSUers aren't missing a bet in their fight to defeat the compulsory open shop proposal, misnamed "right-to-work," which will be on the ballot in November. It's a two-pronged fight: first, to raise the necessary funds to present labor's case against the proposed law to the voters; and second, to inform as many Ohioans as possible. The first part is shown being taken care of at right as Regional Dir. Jerry Hughes presents checks for \$2,579 to campaign director Walt Davis, representing down payment on \$1-per-member RWDSU pledge. Above, Local 379 Org. Vern Ulery and Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles (foreground) provide information at Marion County Fair, where RWDSUers manned labor booth, urged visitors to vote NO on Nov. 4 on "right-to-work" issue.



Prizes to Spur RWDSU 'Bucks for COPE' Drive

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